



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Thursday
2 November 1989

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CONTENTS

2 November 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

RSA Said To Supply UNITA Via Caprivi Strip [PANA]	1
Yamoussoukro Summit News Conference 30 Oct [Abidjan TV]	1

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Minister Warns Sudan About 'False' Allegation [Addis Ababa International]	4
President Mengistu 31 Oct Report to Shengo [Addis Ababa Radio]	4
Army in Asmera Backs Mengistu's Call [Addis Ababa International]	7

Kenya

Official Accuses BBC of 'Sensationalism' [KENYA TIMES 30 Oct]	7
---	---

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Namibia

SWAPO Rejects RSA Mobilization Accusations [Johannesburg SAPA]	8
Reacts to Pik Botha Invasion Claim [BEC]	8
Official Denies Accusation [Johannesburg SAPA]	8
Various Spokesmen Discuss Charge [Johannesburg SAPA]	9
RSA Planned Use of UNITA Forces [Johannesburg SAPA]	10
Pienaar Launches Probe [Johannesburg SAPA]	10
Allegations Reported [Windhoek Radio]	10
Hamutenya: Fosters Voter Insecurity [Johannesburg SAPA]	11
UN Spokesman Reports North 'Calm' [Johannesburg SAPA]	11
Mudge Warns RSA on Claims [Johannesburg SAPA]	12
Joint Meeting on 'Violation' Begins [Johannesburg SAPA]	12
Pienaar: Reason for Serious Concern [Johannesburg SAPA]	12

WEST AFRICA

Ghana

* Western Press Biased on Bush Poland Visit [GHANAIAN TIMES 25 Aug]	13
---	----

Liberia

Government: U.S. Envoy's Statement 'Undiplomatic' [Monrovia Radio ELWA]	13
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RSA Said To Supply UNITA Via Caprivi Strip

AB0211093289 Dakar PANA in English 0812 GMT
2 Nov 89

[Text] Harare, 2 Nov (ZIANA/PANA)—A 400-kilometre stretch of land which was designated for a game park in Caprivi Strip is being used as a front for the supply of ammunition to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels by South African [RSA] Defence Forces, reports the latest issue of the Pan-Africanist Congress magazine "AZANIA COMBAT."

According to the magazine, published by the South African liberation movement's military wing, 32 infantry battalion, stationed at the nearby Omega base, is involved in the supply operation.

"You travel at your own risk" signs, not found at game parks elsewhere in the country, have been put up in the area.

Yamoussoukro Summit News Conference 30 Oct

AB0111143089 Abidjan Television Service
in French 2040 GMT 31 Oct 89

[News conference by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast, El Hadj Omar Bongo of Gabon, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe in Yamoussoukro on 30 October—recorded]

[Text] [Kaunda in English with passage by passage French translation—processed from English] On our behalf, I want to thank our wonderful host, President Houphouet-Boigny, and his government, and people for being such wonderful hosts. I am glad to tell you that we have held some extremely useful discussions. The talks have gone very well. Three of us benefited from his experience and longstanding wisdom and it is now left to us to go and report back to the summit of eight nations or nation-states that have been handling this problem of civil war in Angola. That is the end of my short statement and if you have any questions...the chairman takes over now.

[Bongo] I totally agree with the head of our delegation who is also the conference chairman of the Group of Eight, concerning what he said about our meeting with our elder. And may I add that once again I have been nicely surprised by what I heard from him. I may be fortunate or unfortunate to speak my mind, but I think that Presidents Kenneth Kaunda, Pinto da Costa, and I have found out some things never heard before and if we had to ask our colleagues from the Group of Eight to come to Yamoussoukro to learn what we did today, I think that they would be happy to do so. But, our elder earlier told us that the most essential thing is not what is said, but what one keeps inside. This is my preliminary statement and if you want to ask questions, all three of us are here to answer them. But first, I think Pinto has something to say.

[Da Costa] I may repeat what was already been said, but first of all, I want to say that I concur with what Presidents Kaunda and Bongo said. I think that for the very short time we have spent with President Houphouet-Boigny, we have learned from his longstanding experience which has enabled us to assess more objectively the complex problems confronting Africa in general, and particularly to see how to find a solution to the Angolan problem. I think that this meaningful contribution will lead to the success of efforts by the Group of Eight so that a solution, suitable to the Angolan people's desire for peace, can be quickly found. President Houphouet-Boigny has fought all his life for Africa's freedom and development, and peace on the continent and we are sure that we can rely on his contribution and participation to help the Angolan people live once and for all. If you want to ask questions, I think that you should begin with the chairman of the group.

[Mayele] Doni Mayele of ANGOP, I have three questions. The first one to President Kaunda, the second to President Houphouet-Boigny, and the third one to President Omar Bongo. My first question is, and I want to start with President Bongo, to know whether after this meeting a date has been set for the next summit of the Group of Eight? To President Kaunda, I would like him to give me his opinion on the meetings between U.S. officials and Savimbi and their opposition to the Gbadolite accord. To President Houphouet-Boigny, I would like to ask him how will he build relations with the People's Republic of Angola?

[Bongo] The date for the next meeting has not been set yet simply because I do not want to convene a meeting that will not be attended by several heads of state. We are 8—plus our elder and Savimbi, that makes it 9 and 10, respectively. First, I need to know about the agenda and I am not the one who determines it. I am the host. You should ask this question to the chairman of the group, Kenneth Kaunda, and President Mobutu who is the mediator. When they tell me that they have settled on a date for the Libreville meeting, I will tell them to come. But for now, I am not the one to whom you should ask this question and I think it has been asked too prematurely.

[Kaunda in English with passage by passage French translation—processed from English] Well, we would prefer that issues this complex are resolved by African leaders. With the situation which perestroika and glasnost has brought about, regional issues of this nature should be handled by those responsible.

[Houphouet-Boigny] My friends, my colleagues, and my brothers have been sent by the Group of Eight to expose to me the situation currently prevailing in Angola and their efforts to solve these problems of peace in this country which is dear to our hearts and which has unfortunately been torn apart for 20 years—first by 6 years of war between Angolans and Portuguese and then 14 years of fratricidal war. I have given my answer to my brothers who showed me great honor and friendship by coming to consult me on the issue. I have reserved my first answer for them for onward transmission to those

who sent them here. Believe me that I will not tell you anything about this. This is a good rule.

[Radio France International Reporter] [Name indistinct] from Radio France International, I would like to put a question to President Houphouet-Boigny. President Bongo recently said in Libreville that he was coming to the Ivory Coast to settle a misunderstanding between the Ivory Coast and Zaire. This was what President Bongo said. What is the misunderstanding he was speaking about? Between whom did it exist and what was the cause of this misunderstanding? A last question: Are you going to meet President Mobutu shortly?

[Houphouet-Boigny] My younger brother Bongo has never spoken of a misunderstanding between Mobutu and myself. You want to know whether I would receive Mobutu? As you know, I am the oldest and I would like to make a confession to you: I fear traveling by air even on official trips. This is one of the reasons I chair no African organizations, because I cannot visit my brothers traveling by air. I cannot go to them by road and neither can I do so by foot. As I am their eldest brother, my brothers come to visit me and I am always prepared to welcome them as brothers.

[Indiallo] Indiallo of the IVOIRE DIMANCHE newspaper, my question goes to President Kaunda. I would like to know whether the countries of the Frontline States will be able to enter into a serious dialogue with President de Klerk in view of the slight changes that have been made in South Africa?

[Kaunda in English—processed from English] Well, the position is that we have said as Frontline States that South Africa, like the rest of us in that area, are on trial. But this is specially so for South Africa itself. Namibia is a case in point. If they should do well over the issue of Namibia getting independence—coming November 6, things go smoothly—we are prepared to organize a get-together of all those involved within South Africa and without so that we can, God willing, help end apartheid and bring genuine peace not only to South Africa itself, but also to the region as a whole. That's our stand. So South Africa is very much on trial in so far as Namibia is concerned.

[Elbou] Mohamed Elbou of VOA, President Bongo, you and certain colleagues of yours have for some time now, been involved in the search for a solution to the Angolan crisis. There have been several meetings: Gbadolite, Kinshasa, Harare, Yamoussoukro, and soon Libreville. Some people have asked what is the use of all these meetings without the participation of the protagonists, namely President dos Santos of Angola and his main opponent, Mr Savimbi? You have just said that thanks to the contacts you have made with your elder, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast, you are leaving here reassured that some progress has been made. But we are still left in the air. This is my first question and my second will be very brief. For some time now there has been talk in your country about security. Gabon is a

hospitable country, a country which has shown the example of African solidarity, and there has been talk about security and we would like to know from you what the situation is.

[Bongo] If I must tell you about Angola, why there have been so many meetings, and why the parties in conflict are not present here, I would simply say that it is because we have not yet found a solution which is acceptable to both parties. If this conflict was simply an African one, without the involvement of other foreign countries, believe me we would have found a solution already. But we are forced to go to South Africa, to the United States, to Moscow, Cuba...you therefore understand the complex nature of the problem. This is why we have been holding all these meetings. But Savimbi and Dos Santos have already been brought closer at Gbadolite. So long as we have not found the ways and means of solving this Angolan crisis, we must continue to meet.

If I say that I am very happy to have met our elder, President Houphouet-Boigny, this is because there were some aspects of the problem of which I was not aware. Even though I am head of state of my country I cannot know everything. I have discovered so many things. Maybe if I usually get up on my left foot, I will henceforth get up on my right.

Now, concerning the security problem in Gabon, you pointed out yourself that Gabon is a hospitable country. You know as well that Gabon is a country that welcomes several foreigners. These foreigners arrive by canoe, by road, by air, so we must see to all these. But the economic crisis which may be more acute in countries other than Gabon, has caused a great influx of foreigners in Gabon. For this reason, there have been some new practices going on in Gabon which did not exist previously. For example, the Gabonese never knew about putting products in fans to put people to sleep in a house. These are things that we never knew of. But, I believe the security forces in Gabon are capable of dealing with this tragedy which is taking place at a time when we want to revamp the economy and our resources as from January 1990.

[Kibang] (Elmou Kibang), FINANCIAL TIMES of London, I would like to put this question to President Kaunda. Do you think President Mobutu remains the best mediator for the negotiations after the (?Gbadolite agreement)?

[Kaunda in English with passage by passage French translation—processed from English] So far that is the position. We continue to support his efforts and so there has been no change in that support. Thank you. [preceding two words in French]

[Gabon Radio and Television Service Reporter] [Name indistinct] Gabon Radio-Television, my question is for the president of Zambia. Mr President, quite recently you met with the president of South Africa, Frederik de Klerk, in Livingstone. How did you find him? Do you think he is sincere in his desire to effect changes in the situation in South Africa?

[Kaunda in English with passage by passage French translation—processed from English] Well, before I met President de Klerk, I made a public statement that I was going to meet him as leader of Zambia and not as chairman of Frontline States. Secondly, I was not going to speak on behalf of the African National Congress of South Africa. Having met him, I made another public statement. In that statement, I pointed out that I believed, after listening to him, that he was a sincere man. He was an honest man. I asked him a number of questions, by way of sizing him up, when he answered these questions, I said what I said, he was honest, he was sincere. But, that is not to say he was going to analyze the question of apartheid as the black man saw it, felt it, experienced it, and suffered it. He was not going to analyze the issue as it affected the colored man, the issue as it affected the Indian, or rather the South African of Indian origin. Let us suppose that he did that correctly, there is still another hurdle. That is, will he have the courage of his conviction to do the right thing and within the right time? In my questions I said to him, I have

come to find out whether you are just another Vorster or just another Botha, or are you the Joshua we have been waiting for? So that's how it went. Those questions are yet to be answered.

Finally, another point, when he allowed the massive demonstrations in Cape Town in Johannesburg, and Durban, I wrote him congratulating him on the steps he had taken to allow those massive demonstrations by supporters of the African National Congress. I did say in that letter that while we were very happy with what he had done, we're encouraged by what he had done. [sentence as heard]

[Houphouet-Boigny] I would like to make my contribution to the journalists. You know that we all condemn apartheid and you know as well that Ivory Coast is a country of dialogue. I am informing you that Ivory Coast will welcome the new South African president before the end of the year and more precisely in the month of December.

Ethiopia

Minister Warns Sudan About 'False' Allegation

EA0111185489 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] The Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs today warned that the false anti-Ethiopia allegation being made by the Sudanese mass media will undermine Ethio-Sudanese relations, and called on the government to put an end to the [word indistinct]. Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and minister of foreign affairs, summoned the Sudanese Embassy charge d'affaires here in Addis Ababa to his office this morning and told him that the false allegations [words indistinct] by the mass media at the instigation of the Sudanese Government were harmful to relations between the two countries.

The foreign minister pointed out that the Ethiopian Government regretted the dissemination of hostile propaganda stemming from baseless allegations alleging that heavy weapons and missiles had been fired at the Sudanese town of Kurmuk from the Ethiopian territory.

Comrade Berhanu said, in fact, a number of artillery shells were fired by the Sudanese Army into Ethiopian territory during the fighting, as a result of which Ethiopian troops in the border area had to shift their position in the belief that the shells fell in Ethiopian territory by mistake and to avoid any misunderstanding between the two governments to the detriment of the prevailing good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

The foreign minister said that Ethiopia has always chosen to exercise caution when such incidents occur, in the belief that no positive result could be achieved in such a manner and that it expects the Sudanese Government to do the same.

President Mengistu 31 Oct Report to Shengo

EA011115989 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1733 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Report by President Mengistu Haile Mariam to the Second Extraordinary Session of the National Shengo on 31 October in Addis Ababa—recorded]

[Text] Dear National Shengo Members, it will be recalled that the Third Ordinary Session of our National Shengo, in the spirit of preserving national unity and freedom of the country, to carry out development activities and to create suitable conditions for these activities, to spread the Republic's structure at all levels, held detailed discussions on major issues, and passed resolutions and programs.

Since then, while we have been making efforts to implement the Shengo efforts in every sphere, the anti-unity forces and detractors of our aims have intensified their offensives to impede our progress.

While the Shengo, at that meeting, was discussing issues pertaining to the respect of national integrity and freedom, the improvement of our socioeconomic life and the applicability of its peace initiative adopted in its first extraordinary session—in general while it was discussing peace and national reconstruction—one of our anti-unity enemies, the Tigray Weyan [Tigray People's Liberation Front—TPLF] left Tigray territory and made a treacherous invasion in northern Welo and northern Gonder.

This group, which rose up with tribalist goals, persisted in its treacherous activity of creating conflict between compatriots. Due to this, our country's unity and freedom, which is based on common struggle over the ages, has been subjected to a new and dangerous situation. The current urgent issue is to seriously examine and change the situation quickly.

Therefore, in order to discuss this alarming issue, and give instructions which could curb the danger hovering over our country, the Second Extraordinary National Shengo Session has been convened, on the basis of Article 67 of our Constitution.

Distinguished deputies, the six-point peace initiative drawn up by the First Extraordinary National Shengo Session received broad support, but while contacts have been made with opposition groups, the Eritrean opposition group has created the TPLF, which is struggling on the one hand for the separation of Eritrea, and on the other for the disintegration of the remaining parts of Ethiopia, and it has preferred war to peace.

Therefore, in order to withstand the campaign launched against us, aimed at disintegrating the country, to preserve unity and independence, and immediately end the prolonged war, which has been draining our country like (?worms), it has become necessary to discuss radical strategic steps and make decisions.

In accordance with our Constitution, since its inception, the National Shengo has adopted concrete resolutions to undertake tasks which could promote better living conditions for the people, ensure equality of nationalities, religions, and sex, let justice prevail, and establish self-government in areas. Efforts are being made in all directions to implement these resolutions.

As we have repeatedly explained before, to bring about an end to bloodshed through peace talks, we had preliminary talks in London with the so-called TPLF group, as well as talks with the opposition groups in Eritrea, and agreements were reached on holding talks on procedural matters in Rome, with the mediation of the Italian Government.

Nevertheless, our strong will for peace, and our genuine efforts have been misinterpreted officially by our opponents. Though the negative intentions of our enemies and their subsequent destructive activities were annoying, we never expected they would reach the alarming situation of completely destroying the country.

Our enemies view negatively not only our peace efforts, but also all our [word indistinct] efforts. Their wish is to divide the majority of the Ethiopian people, and bring them under their narrow objectives. The basis of our position is this bitter hatred and these destructive acts, which have no parallel, should not exist.

Dear members of the National Shengo, on 18 October, I explained to the Ethiopian people the alarming situation in our country, in particular the complex problems in the northern part, the background and trends, and the identity and destructive mission of the Tigray rebels. On this occasion I shall limit myself only to certain points.

In the peace plan which this group claims to put forward, it has devised evil strategies which abolish the Constitution for which all the Ethiopian people have made great sacrifices, and which they have approved through a referendum. These strategies lead Ethiopia in an unknown and erroneous direction, under the leadership of the rebels. The proposal they put forward is not only wrong, but also shows that the tribalist group which emanated from one area has attempted to abolish the decision and interests of the entire Ethiopian people.

In its so-called peace plan, or in what it is voicing verbally or demonstrating in action, the TPLF's main issue is to dismember Eritrea. According to the [words indistinct] documents altogether, the main contradiction in Eritrea is the contradiction which exists between the Eritrean people and Ethiopian colonial rule. This cannot be interpreted as a way of resolving the Eritrean issue peacefully. The war waged between the forces of the ruler and the ruled is not an ordinary [words indistinct] created due to misunderstanding or problems in reaching an agreement. The rebels have said there is a basic contradiction which cannot be settled peacefully, but should be resolved through war by any means. That is shown not only in their words, but it is also their firm position to translate it into deeds.

The rebel group has now intensified its evil acts for the cause of Eritrea, shedding the blood of citizens, while at the same time making loud utterances to the effect that the Eritrean people should decide their own destiny. The important thing here is that although they do not show theoretically that self-determination is [word indistinct] unquestionable, it is clear to all of us that its implementation will be decided in accordance with historical and objective conditions.

The issue of self-determination in Ethiopia is defined by historical and objective conditions, and for the overall benefit and progress of the entire population and their unity, which will enable them to preserve their independence and supremacy. It is clear that the cover of saying a certain tribe, nationality or people should decide their own destiny causes bloodshed and hatred among compatriots, and benefits those forces pursuing narrow objectives, and not those of the people.

Some forces are jealous because Ethiopian nationalities, and in general various sections of society, are living

together. They consider this special situation to be inappropriate, and they can only contemplate dismembering one section from another. Our history has confirmed that this would be impossible.

As long as the various nationalities of a country, followers of different religions, and compatriots living in different parts of the country are interdependent and interrelated historically, culturally, geographically and economically, as long as they believe that their unity is the source of their pride and greatness, and they overcome common problems by living together, making decisions to bring about justice and prosperity, that is their right and nobody can oppose it. That has been demonstrated by the vigorous struggle of the Eritrean people since they were violently separated from their compatriots by colonizers, and they decided to ensure their unity with the other parts of Ethiopia.

In particular at present, through the Constitution, approved by the entire Ethiopian people, including the Eritreans, the unity of all parts of our country, based on equality, has been further strengthened on a more democratic basis. That is a truth which cannot be denied. But our opponents have not yet stopped distorting the truth and the decisions of the people. Even today, we are in a state of great struggle. We are struggling over the dismembering, or nondismembering, of Eritrea.

Unless the general issue of self-determination is clearly defined, it is only a way of sowing confusion. One cannot say necessarily that self-determination is generally useful to everyone.

It is also necessary to define the important position on which the compatriots in the north and all of Ethiopia should be firm, and for which they are struggling and making sacrifices. Our position, which is based on the wishes and interests of the entire Ethiopian people, has been clear before, and is clear now. Our unwavering position is that in today's Ethiopia the unity of the people is right, and we have to struggle firmly in that cause. We believe that it is possible to resolve any of our problems peacefully on that concrete basis.

We have looked into the possible solution the TPLF group proposed earlier. But what is the answer to the question. How and why did the problem come about? I think it is necessary to look into the so-called points which the TPLF claims make up its position. This group has been manifesting a narrow Tigray position by propagating the idea that the Tigray people are different from the rest of the Ethiopian people, that they had their own government before, and if need be can be separate, and can create their own government. This idea has been confusing, and has been creating great havoc with narrow Tigray feelings. It has also intensified, as shown recently by the war waged in the name of liberating Ethiopia.

In their destructive activity, the TPLF has been a leading instrument of Ethiopia's current enemies, and it is hindering the development of the entire Ethiopia people, in addition to the aggression it is waging at the warfront.

The TPLF group, in a bid to confuse and use the people for its narrow interests, has been changing its appearance, but its basic mission is unmistakable. On the one hand its aim is to enable the separation of Eritrea on the instructions of its masters and on the other to impose the supremacy of one area on the broad masses of Ethiopia, and if this is not achieved to dismember or disintegrate Ethiopia in the name of freedom for indigenous groups and nationalities.

Currently, our revolutionary force, which is ready to safeguard the unity and independence of Ethiopia, and the popular force at the warfront are fighting with an Ethiopian zeal and heroism to curb the unwarranted aggression by the TPLF.

The dangers looming over Ethiopia are planned and coordinated by anti-Ethiopian forces and so, in order urgently to change the situation, we have discovered that it needs the appropriate attention and participation of the entire people. In the steps we have taken to explain the nature of the danger to the entire Ethiopian people and in line with our request for the people to let us know their choice, the people have throughout the country shown their decision by mobilizing themselves from every corner of the country with resounding anger.

The response of the people in different forums, jointly and individually, says that we cannot sit and watch our country being dismembered and being returned to the Dark Ages by a civil war. We are ready to pay any sacrifice to safeguard the unity and independence of the country in any direction.

Distinguished deputies, as regards the looming danger in our country, we have realized that the unwavering decision and choice of the Ethiopian people is to withstand it, and get rid of it. In accordance with the responsibility entrusted to us to implement the decision of the people, the main task now is to coordinate our people, whose capability is completely dependable, and enable them to gain victory. There is no alternative.

It should be recognized that not to advance swiftly and competently is to give time to the very dangerous conspiracy of the enemy. Due to the dangerous situation at present, our great national issue is the preservation of the unity and independence of our country, although this year was supposed to be a year of development, as decided by the third regular session of our Shengo.

According to the Shengo's development plan for the year, overall local production from projects and programs designed for various sectors was expected to grow by 4 percent. In order to implement the plans drawn up in those sectors and attain that growth, a 2.9-billion-birr investment program has been established.

Under the investment program, projects considered for implementation, and others to be completed during the plan year, include:

In the agricultural sector: fertilizer, the supply of selected seeds, and various coffee development projects.

In the industrial sector: a sugar project, textiles, cement, the establishment and expansion of cooking oil factories, and the like.

In the mining industry: the development of various minerals, and various projects to develop natural resources.

In the energy sector: plans to develop power, and plans to extend power lines were drawn up.

In the economic and social service spheres: the expansion of transport, communications, education, health and water, and other services, were broad tasks contained in the plan.

Had the programs been implemented as planned, they would not only have increased production and services but they would also have generated job opportunities for many Ethiopians. In addition, by increasing the government's revenue, they would have created favorable conditions for further progress.

As I tried to explain, the last regular session of the National Shengo designed various national development plans. Unfortunately, however, due to the war waged against us, the implementation of our development plans could not continue as desired.

It has therefore become necessary to give priority to the great issue of preserving the unity and security of our motherland, and the alarming problem facing us, and to draw up strategies in light of the situation.

It has become necessary to review the plan and capital budget adopted by the third regular session of the Shengo. Although the projects planned for implementation were vital for our economic development, we are obliged to merge some of them, and leave others until later. This is due to the unexpected situation that has arisen.

It is clear that this means reducing our capability for more production, services, and job opportunities. Since there is no task that can be given priority over the preservation of the unity and peace of our country, it will be necessary not only to increase the capital budget but also to take some steps to increase government revenue. The steps to be taken to contain the problems brought about by the current drought in the northern part of our country will possibly aggravate the shortage of consumer goods.

Therefore, in order to withstand problems, and in particular to increase production and productivity, great efforts are required in various areas.

Although accumulation of capital is decisive for economic development, efficiently utilizing available capital, and having the full capability to increase productivity, is an issue that should be given utmost attention at present. In light of this, it is clear that special efforts should be made to increase productivity.

All citizens engaged in production and the services spheres should relate their responsibility to the sacrifices of their compatriots deployed at the war front, and discharge their duty with great efficiency. It is in that respect that we say that each citizen can make his contribution, in view of the struggle being waged to save the country from danger.

In general, the people, be they in towns or villages, should do as required, and undertake all tasks that could contribute to the struggle.

In order to change the alarming situation created by the war, the yearly plan, budget, and action program, adopted at the Shengo's third regular session, will be reviewed, and redrawn in light of current conditions. It will then be implemented, and there is no alternative on that move.

Dear National Shengo members, the dangerous situation facing our country and the response given by the people to change this is very clear. The responsibility of this National Shengo is to put into action the decision and stand of the people, and the plan for popular consensus, and to decide on steps to be taken.

Especially, as far as the battle front is concerned, the main focus should be on strengthening the regular Army in all respects, and on preparing and mobilizing an able and extensive people's militia.

Since the task before us is to save the country from collapse, our preparation, in all directions, should be reliable in bringing about a decisive victory.

The defensive campaign of saving the country from destruction on which we have embarked was not sparked by us. We were forced into it by the TPLF and their Quislings, who are bent on destruction. Since the war is between a narrow nationalist decisive stand and a genuine Ethiopian stand, it could possibly stretch into unexpected chaos. Therefore, to avoid more destruction and bloodshed, I would like to give firm notice in the name of the Shengo, that the adventurists, who are the cause of the dangerous situation, should desist from their destructive activities, urgently withdraw from the territories of other nationalities—that is Gonder and Welo—and present at the peace table in a civilized manner what they claim to be the causes or reasons for this destructive and sad deed.

I would like to take this opportunity to praise in the name of the National Shengo our Revolutionary Army, which is making tremendous sacrifices in meeting the responsibility entrusted to it by the people, as well as the people's militia in Gonder, Welo, Cojam, northern Shewa, Aseb autonomous region, and the genuine anti-Weyane Ethiopians in Tigray, who are in a very difficult position.

I would like to confirm, in the name of the Shengo, that the genuine children of the Ethiopian people, who have risen with great anger to affirm concretely the respect of our motherland, will be by their sides in their thousands.

It is very clear that the Ethiopian people, at a time when they have enthusiastically prepared themselves for social progress and have made determined sacrifices for it, have no desire for war. In general the aim we have stood for does not at all relate to war, it runs counter to this. However, we have no choice except to defend ourselves when war is declared on us.

This second extraordinary session of the National Shengo should examine deeply the dangerous situation in which the country finds itself, examine the unequivocal response the Ethiopian people gave on this issue and it is expected to pass a resolution and guidelines which can be put into practice. Ethiopia first! Thank you.

Army in Asmera Backs Mengistu's Call

EA0111192789 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Members of the 2d Revolutionary Army have expressed support to the national call made by Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam and pledged to defend, at all costs, the unity and territorial integrity of Ethiopia. They said that the age-old history and civilization of Ethiopia would not be destabilized by the proxy war unleashed by the treacherous Weyane group [Tigray People's Liberation Front—TPLF].

Senior Army officers held a meeting at the headquarters of the 2d Revolutionary Army in Asmera and came out with a resolution condemning the destructive war waged by the Weyane group to cause disintegration and disunity in the country. The resolution expressed the preparedness of the members of the 2d Revolutionary Army to end the atrocities perpetrated by the Weyane group.

Kenya

Official Accuses BBC of 'Sensationalism'

EA3011125889 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 30 Oct 89 p 5

[Article by Sylvan Mghanga: "Nassir Hits Out at BBC Reports"]

[Excerpt] The Mombasa branch chairman of the ruling Kenya African National Union Party (KANU), Shariff Nassir, at the weekend accused the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) of sensationalism, especially on matters touching on Kenya. Mr Nassir who is also an assistant minister for information and broadcasting, wondered why the BBC is involving itself in Kenya's internal affairs. The BBC, he said, was blowing out of proportion a few ugly incidents that happen in the country.

Speaking at his office at the KANU complex Mejengo, Mr Nassir said the recent corporal punishment meted out to a Kenyan chief by the government had nothing to do with the BBC. "Kenya is no longer a baby and the BBC cannot run Kenya as wananchi [citizens] are happy and satisfied with the wise leadership of President Moi," he added. [passage omitted]

Namibia**SWAPO Rejects RSA Mobilization Accusations***MB1111171389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1706 GMT 1 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 1 SAPA—SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] has rejected claims by the South African foreign affairs minister, Mr Pik Botha, that its forces were engaging in military activity on the border and has called on him to prove his allegations.

"SWAPO does not oblige to respond to such naive and childish remarks," SWAPO spokesman Mr Eddie Amkongo said on Wednesday night.

He challenged Mr Botha to come to Windhoek and to prove that there were PLAN [Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia] fighters crossing the border or about to cross the border.

"If he is unable to prove his claims it would have very grave consequences for his reputation."

He said a respected personality such as Mr Botha should not make allegations without proof.

"If it can be proved that Mr Botha is spreading lies, days before the people of Namibia are about to exercise their democratic right, SWAPO would have no choice but to assume that South Africa has a hidden agenda in Namibia," Mr Amkongo said.

UNTAG [UN Transitional Assistance Group] spokesmen were not available to comment.

Reacts to Pik Botha Invasion Claim*MB0111175189 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 1 Nov 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, has said that South African security forces have been put on alert following reports of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] guerrillas crossing into Namibia from Angola. Mr Botha also claimed that his information came from the United Nations' UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] office in Namibia. On the line to Namibia a few moments ago, Robin White asked SWAPO Director of Elections Mr Hage Geingob how he reacted to this South African claim:

[Begin recording] [Geingob] Well, firstly, we have had such many claims from South Africa that we are about to attack, invade Namibia, our own country, from Angola. But when Botha was here, he met us, the president of SWAPO. We told him—unlike in their case, where their command structure is not dismantled—that SWAPO's command structure has been dismantled, that the commander in chief, other commanders, the secretary of defense, are all here in Windhoek, here in Namibia,

disarmed. How do you mount an invasion without command structure, without commanders being there?

[White] So, you are saying this isn't true?

[Geingob] It is a lie, and he knows it. It is a lie, but we have the information that they have been arming all white citizens of this country, they have been giving instructions to the so-called former Koevoet members. Those who came to talk to us are telling us that they are still on a payroll; they are severed from the service, that they will be given instruction at a given time to act. Some say they were told that they must be on a standby and when SWAPO wins the elections, they will be told what to do. Now, what Botha is doing is now proving their secret (?acts) that we have been suspecting all along.

[White] So, what exactly are you expecting South African troops to do? [Geingob] Well, I don't know. I don't know. Our people, as South Africans know, are not armed. We have been participating in a hectic but very very peaceful election campaign, that we have outsmarted everybody, and we have been a running a beautiful election and we are therefore sure we are going to win these elections with more than two-thirds. Maybe they have realized that now.

[White] Mr Botha claims to have got this information from the United Nations itself.

[Geingob] Well, I don't... [pauses] We have been talking to the United Nations. They have been saying all along that they don't have any proof of imminent SWAPO invasion, and besides that I am telling you and they know that SWAPO commanders are here participating in peaceful process. The world knows that. [end recording]

Official Denies Accusation*MB0111173689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1724 GMT 1 Nov 89*

[By Joan Fubbs]

[Text] Windhoek Nov 1 SAPA—SWAPO's Secretary-General Andimba Toivo ja Toivo on Wednesday hotly denied the SA [South African] minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha's allegations that SWAPO troops were massing on the northern Namibian border.

"This is another concoction by the South African Government in a bid to sabotage the election," Mr Toivo ja Toiva told SAPA.

He said SWAPO troops had in accord with Resolution 435 been disbanded and suggested anyone found in SWAPO uniform would not be SWAPO troops "because it is well known that the South African Government sends its own troops dressed in other army's clothing when it wishes to fabricate an offensive manoeuvre by an army that has laid down its arms".

There had been problems, including intimidation by Koevoet and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA],

throughout the election process so far and the South African Government's accusation was just the latest in series of manoeuvres to intimidate SWAPO and cast it in a poor light internationally.

"SWAPO has not attempted any intimidation of any other party contesting this election but only today there was a report in THE NAMIBIAN about Koevoet, who was demobbed on Monday, going on the rampage in Rundu, hitting out at bystanders whom they associated with SWAPO and smashing the furniture in the organisation's office in the town."

Mr Toiva ja Toiva said after demobilisation Koevoet members were given clothing by the DTA which was similar to what the counter-insurgency unit had worn previously. Some of the shirts bore slogans reading "Koevoet Kavango".

At least six people were treated for various injuries at a local hospital after the incident.

Various Spokesmen Discuss Charge

MB0111182389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1816 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Windhoek Nov 1 SAPA—SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] has emphatically denied a statement on Wednesday by South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha claiming a large-scale SWAPO military build-up on Namibia's border with Angola.

A United Nations spokesman in Windhoek said "the UN has no comment at all" on Mr Botha's statements at a media conference in Pretoria late Wednesday.

"All that has been said this afternoon is a lie and definitely not true," a SWAPO spokesman told SAPA.

Asked whether SWAPO's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, would comment, the SWAPO spokesman said "Comrade Nujoma is busy now" and could not answer telephone calls.

"If he (Mr Botha) is unable to prove his claims it would have very grave consequences for his reputation," another SWAPO spokesman said.

"If it can be proved that Mr Botha is spreading lies, days before the people of Namibia are about to exercise their democratic right, SWAPO would have no choice but to assume that South Africa has a hidden agenda in Namibia."

The spokesman, Mr Eddie Amkongo, dismissed Mr Botha's statement as "naive and childish remarks".

Mr Botha told the media briefing in Pretoria that information had reached the South African Government that UNTAG [UN Transitional Assistance Group] personnel themselves were becoming concerned about the alleged SWAPO military build-up.

A UN spokesman at Oshakati in northern Namibia said, however, no SWAPO military build-up had been reported to UNTAG peace-keeping forces.

Mr Botha said: "This time we are not dealing with South African information but with UNTAG information to UNTAG."

One such message intercepted by South Africans said the "situation is becoming critical", Mr Botha told the media conference.

South African security forces had been placed on the alert and the Namibian elections due to begin next Tuesday [7 November] could be delayed unless the claimed SWAPO activities stopped, the minister said.

Meetings with SWAPO leadership in Windhoek and ambassadors in Pretoria would continue this evening, he added.

A spokesman for the office of the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, said he had received no information on a SWAPO build-up.

The spokesman, Mr Eberhard Hofmann, said he would issue a statement if he could obtain more details.

Police spokesman, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, said he had "no comment, I know nothing about it".

It was understood that details of Mr Botha's media conference were being conveyed to Mr Pienaar who might issue a statement on the matter later tonight.

Mr Botha said the UNTAG messages had been sent between October 26 and 31 and had revealed that there was movement of 600 SWAPO vehicles in the area and had indicated there were more to come, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

He said the messages made it clear SWAPO had warned UNTAG patrols not to interfere, and if they did so they would be shot.

UNTAG seemed nervous and in some instances its messages appeared to reveal a tendency of a desire to evacuate.

Mr Botha said UNTAG troops were not doing their job properly, because they were too afraid where SWAPO was involved.

He said Western governments agreed with him that a demand should be made that UNTAG should do its job properly.

Western government representatives summoned to Mr Botha's office on Wednesday included those from the United States, Britain, Canada and West Germany.

He said South Africa had received positive reaction from what he called "responsible governments" and added that he still believed the problem could be resolved.

It was essential for the SWAPO leadership to take note of the fact that the South African Government knew about their activities. It was SWAPO's choice to stop, Mr Botha said.

RSA Planned Use of UNITA Forces

*MB0111185189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1845 GMT 1 Nov 89*

[Text] London Nov 1 SAPA—SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] sources in London claimed on Wednesday night the organization had been "tipped off" by a reliable source in northern Namibia two days ago that "South Africa was up to something involving UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola] forces".

The organisation's leadership in Windhoek strongly denied earlier charges in Pretoria by South Africa's foreign minister, Pik Botha, that large-scale SWAPO military activity was taking place on the Angolan/Namibian border.

Mr Botha convened a press conference at short notice to make his allegations, saying also that UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] peace-keeping forces were aware of and concerned at developments.

The BBC reported UNTAG sources in Windhoek had denied the reports.

The London SWAPO sources said there was no need to repeat the organisation's denial from Windhoek, "but whatever is happening, it is certainly not our forces".

They said a full investigation would be welcomed to establish exactly what was happening, as local inhabitants had complained recently of UNITA forces being deployed in the area.

"We have had information passed on to us from reliable sources in northern Namibia that led us to believe the South African Government was up to something involving UNITA forces.

"What we didn't know was when they would play their hand."

The sources said they believe the South African Government was "pulling another trick"—on the eve of elections—just as it had made claims "without producing a shred of evidence" in July about SWAPO military activity.

These claims had subsequently been disproved by UNTAG observers.

A Malaysian contingent of UNTAG had reported the only border violation at the time, on July 15, was a military convoy passing into southern Angola.

Photographs had been taken of this and forwarded to both the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the UN special representative, Mr Marti Ahtisaari, the sources claimed.

Pienaar Launches Probe

*MB0211045089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2150 GMT 1 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 1, SAPA—South Africa's administrator-general in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar, said late on Wednesday that he had noted a statement by Pretoria's Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, concerning a build-up of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] military strength north of Namibia's border with Angola.

"I view this statement in a serious light and have instructed thorough on-site investigation," Mr Pienaar said in a statement.

Mr Pienaar said he was in contact with the UN special representative, Mr Marti Ahtisaari, and the SWA [South-West Africa] Police concerning the subject.

A joint verification committee "has been activated and will visit the borders tomorrow" (Thursday).

Among others, the committee comprised representatives of the Administrator-General's Office, the UN and Angola, Mr Pienaar said.

Spokesmen for SWAPO and the UN said they emphatically denied Mr Botha's accusations.

Officials in Windhoek usually speaking on behalf of Mr Pienaar said they knew nothing of the SWAPO build-up as claimed by Mr Botha.

Allegations Reported

*MB0211071389 Windhoek Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 2 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, announced at a news conference in Pretoria yesterday that South African forces have been placed on alert, following reports of SWAPO activities on the border between Angola and South-West Africa/Namibia.

Mr Botha said information on SWAPO activities was obtained from intercepted UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] messages. According to Mr Botha, he has informed the UN secretary general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, of the whole situation (existing) in the country. Mr Botha appealed to Dr Perez de Cuellar to intervene to prevent [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

The administrator general, Mr Louis Pienaar, said in reaction to Mr Botha's announcement that he regarded the statement in a serious light and has given orders for an UNTAG investigation. Mr Pienaar said the Joint

Monitoring Commission, consisting of observers of his office, UNTAG, and Angola, would visit the border today to investigate the reports. [passage omitted]

Hamutenya: Fosters Voter Insecurity

*MB0211101489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0952 GMT 2 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 2 SAPA—There is absolutely no truth in South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha's claim SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] military forces are massing on the Angolan border, SWAPO Secretary for Information and Publicity Hidipo Hamutenya said on Thursday.

Mr Hamutenya told a news conference SWAPO suspected Mr Botha's allegations were part of a broader campaign to create insecurity, smear SWAPO and foster doubts in order to limit the size of SWAPO's victory in the election next week.

Units of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN—SWAPO's military wing) had been dismantled a long time ago and most of its members had returned to Namibia as civilians.

Apart from about 300 people guarding SWAPO property north of the 16th parallel in Angola, there were no armed SWAPO forces anywhere.

UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] monitors in Angola had confirmed there was no evidence of PLAN moving on the border, Mr Hamutenya said. There were still about 800 SADF [South African Defence Force] officers in Namibia, in contravention of the international settlement plan, he alleged.

"I think South Africa has now realised how widespread popular support of SWAPO is and it is resorting to tactics designed to limit the size of SWAPO's certain victory."

Mr Hamutenya said moves to arm police reservists and whites in rural areas were part of this attempt to create insecurity especially among farm workers.

Mr Hamutenya said SA wanted to create the impression SWAPO was not committed to the election.

He said the movement was only interested in letting the people exercise their right to vote and called on the UN Security Council to do everything possible to stop the derailing of the peace process.

He pledged SWAPO would keep from using violence before, during or after the election.

"But if the process is derailed, we are back to square one and the struggle for the liberation of Namibia will continue.

UN Spokesman Reports North 'Calm'

*MB0211112689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1123 GMT 2 Nov 89*

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 2, SAPA—UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] spokesman Fred Eckhard on Thursday moved to further debunk Pretoria's claims of a SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] military build-up on the border with Angola when he described northern Namibia as "exceptionally calm."

He also reiterated that the alleged despatches intercepted by the South Africans were "phoney."

Addressing a media conference here, Mr Eckhard said the UN special representative, Martti Ahtisaari, the UNTAG force commander, Lt-Gen Dewan Prem Chand, the police commissioner, Mr Steven Fanning, and other communications experts had made a thorough examination of the alleged internal despatches.

"On the basis of these consultations, it has been established that the messages do not emanate from any UNTAG source," said Mr Eckhard.

The UN Spokesman said UNTAG had conducted 191 patrols—62 of which were joint missions with the South-West Africa Police (SWAPOL)—in the border region of Angola and Namibia.

"The situation there is exceptionally calm. We believe the messages (intercepted by South Africa) are phony in content and format.

"Three hundred SWAPO fighters remain in bases north of the 16th parallel (in Angola). We are monitoring all these PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] fighters above the 16th parallel. But there are no PLAN fighters below that parallel," said the UN spokesman.

Questioned on the communications network operated by the UN force, Mr Eckhard said two networks operated—one for military purposes, the other for civilian measures.

"The military network operates from the force commander, down to the battalion heads and even further down to platoon leaders. With regard to the civilian operation, we use a variety of systems including facsimiles via the telephone line."

A cryptofax could be used for sensitive communications with headquarters in New York, but the nature of internal communications is such that "we do not deal with super-sensitive matters."

Dealing with the South African troops being placed on alert, Mr Eckhard said there had been no violation of the spirit of the accord leading to Namibian independence.

An UNTAG monitoring force was currently a guest at a joint monitoring commission mission in northern Namibia.

Mudge Warns RSA on Claims

*MB0211113689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1128 GMT 2 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 2 SAPA—If South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha's allegations were untrue concerning a SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] troop build-up north of Namibia's border with Angola, then Mr Botha would have to explain to Namibians, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA], Dirk Mudge, said on Thursday.

"In that case his announcement would have been more or less equal to intimidation," Mr Mudge told a media briefing in Windhoek.

"Because then he has sowed suspicion which has done the country and the DTA a lot of harm SWAPO can only benefit from that."

Mr Mudge said the impression had been created that SWAPO was a very strong force on the border which must be taken into account when voting.

"The perception will be as dangerous as the truth."

"The facts must be investigated and an announcement will have to be made," Mr Mudge said.

Mr Botha alleged on Wednesday evidence in intercepted messages between UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] officials indicated SWAPO fighters were massing in southern Angola.

"Should the information revealed be correct then one would ask the question whether SWAPO has a military offensive in mind, whether they want to make use of force to win the election or whether the military build-up across the border is intended to be an act of intimidation," Mr Mudge said.

"The DTA calls on South Africa, UNTAG, the Western Five, the contact group countries and members of the joint monitoring commission and all other parties involved immediately to take steps to verify the facts and to make known their findings, if possible, within a day or two," Mr Mudge said.

"I think the people of the country are entitled to know exactly what is going on."

And if SWAPO was guilty of violating agreements, immediate steps should be taken to "get them back on the rails" and accept that "the game must be played according to the rules".

SWAPO had fought a military war against South Africa, while the DTA had waged a political war against Pretoria.

Mr Mudge said the DTA was not interested in side issues. All it wanted to know was whether SWAPO would be allowed to continue its intimidation of voters.

Joint Meeting on 'Violation' Begins

*MB0211115389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1151 GMT 2 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 2, SAPA—Talks on the alleged violation of the international settlement plan for Namibia by SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] military wing began at Oshakati in northern Namibia on Thursday morning, SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Representatives of the Office of the Administrator-General [AG] the United Nations special representative and the Angolan Government will take part in the negotiations.

According to the SWABC correspondent at Oshakati, the AG was represented by the chairman of his secretariat and chief liaison officer from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Bauermeister.

UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] was represented by the director of the special representative's office, Mr Cedric Thornberry.

The meeting follows allegations by SA [South African] Foreign Minister Pik Botha of a PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] presence in southern Angola.

SWABC said SA would request an extensive investigation into alleged activities by PLAN members just north of the Angolan border.

Pienaar: Reason for Serious Concern

*MB0211125789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1247 GMT 2 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 2 SAPA—Administrator-General Louis Pienaar on Thursday issued a statement saying the situation in the territory was calm, but there was reason for "serious concern".

Preparations for the forthcoming election were being continued as planned, Mr Pienaar assured the public and his officials.

The statement was apparently issued to calm concern over allegations by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha on Wednesday [1 November] that SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] was busy with a military build-up north of the Angolan border.

"The joint verification team which was instructed to carry out an on sight (SIC) inspection will report back to me soon," Mr Pienaar said. [sentence as received]

Ghana

*** Western Press Biased on Bush Poland Visit**

34000058c Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English
25 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] The contradiction was remarkable, and the decision not to see it was interesting. Is it a show for the victims of the global super power contest? For whom is the deception meant?

President George Bush of the United States recently visited Poland. Before and during the visit, some of the Western media saw its significance in the light of the new developments in the East European Socialist camp:

There were the never-heard-of social upheavals in Armenia and Azerbaijan in the USSR; there was the Tiananmen uprising in Peking and open social unrest in other Chinese cities; there was the strike by miners in several areas of the Soviet Union, and so on.

The Western media called these the movement of democracy against the Socialist system. Some of them even proclaimed it as the beginning of the end of Communism!

And so, President Bush's visit to Poland was expected to provide a measure of the extent to which Communism is under fire—the depth to which popular resentment has driven it.

The U.S. President reached Poland to meet what was a protocol-decent amount of placard bearing welcome. But his entourage did not see any of their expected placards condemning the Socialist system or the Communist Party.

On the other hand, they saw Lech Walesa sitting right beside the Polish President and Party chief Jaruzelski.

The Western media carried these reports in the same issues in which they proclaimed the coming death of Communism.

Liberia

Government: U.S. Envoy's Statement 'Undiplomatic'

AB0111215189 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] The government of Liberia has expressed indignation and utter surprise at a statement attributed to the United States ambassador to Liberia, Mr James Bishop, and reported in the DAILY OBSERVER newspaper to the effect that if the present consignment of PL-480 rice be smuggled across Liberia's borders, the program in the country would be suspended. The Liberian Government's position on the statement was conveyed to Ambassador Bishop by Foreign Minister J. Rudolph Johnson at the Foreign Ministry where he was summoned earlier today.

According to a release from the Foreign Ministry, the American ambassador was informed by the government of Liberia that his statement was offensive and unacceptable as it tended to castigate the Liberian authorities and contained elements of threat. While the Liberian Government does not condone the smuggling of rice out of the country and is doing everything possible to curb this, the Foreign Ministry release said it strongly feels that the ambassador's statement regarding this matter ought to have been confined strictly within bilateral interaction between the two governments rather than made public to the Liberian people.

The government of Liberia further finds the ambassador's statement misguided and undiplomatic, particularly, that portion which named countries neighboring Liberia, suggesting that the authorities of those countries could be parties to the smuggling of PL-480 rice intended for Liberia. In the opinion of the Liberian Government, such a statement has the potential only to cause tension and misunderstanding between Liberia and her neighbors.

The release said the Liberian Government wishes to reiterate its often declared position, its relationship with the United States is primarily based on a long-standing historical connection and ties between the two governments and peoples which has spanned over a century and half and not monetary or anything else. [sentence as heard]

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